The Inauguration.

The brevity of President Pierce's Inaugural Address will secure it a careful reading from all who take any, even the slightest interest, in matters of public importance, while the extreme terseness and condensation of its style render any attempt at making an abstract almost impossible. There is not an" was, expected from the new President. He affirms that the policy of his administration will not be controlled by any timid forebodings of evil, from expansion. It is not to be disguised that the acquisition of certain possessions, not now within the jurisdiction of the United States, is important, if not essential, for the preservation of our commercial rights, and the peace of the world. Should they be obtained, it will be through no grasping spirit, but with a view to obvious National interest and security, and in a manner entirely consistent with the strictest observance of National faith. The President dwells upon the propriety of a just and pacific course in our foreign policy, but, at the same time, the most perfect protection must be extended to our citizens abroad, and the most exact justice and where our enterprise may seek the protection of our flag, American citizenship is an inviolable panopowho have not approved (and who has) of the course of submission of the late administration, in dealing with Cuban officials, who appeared to possess full authority to commit wrong, or insult, but none to make restitution or redress. In this connection, the Mononly severe labor, but cordial co-operation.

out the "Compromise" in its full spirit and strength; such like he believes that the laws to enforce the rights of the tribunal to which their exposition belongs.

God and his overruling providence.

gracefulness of action, probably never before wit- ciated nessed on any similar occasion. The President was with joyous acclamations.

FIRE. -On last Saturday afternoon a negro house in the Southern part of the town, was burned down Another.-Just as we go to press, half past eleven, A. M., the bell gives the alarm of a fire over the River. The Distillery of Mr. J. H. Flanner is now burning, having just caught. The same Distillery was burnt down a few weeks since. A negro men has just been brought over very severely burned .- Daily Journal, 7th inst.

the appropriation was finally struck out.

Riotous Doings at Charlestown, Mass. Last week, Charlestown, Mass., was near becom th gthe scene of another religious riot like that in which several years ago, the Ursu'ine Convent was destroyed. It seems that an Irish girl, named Cochran, aged about 17 years, who had recently changed from being a Catholic, to be a Protestant, disappeared mysteriously from her home in Charlestown, eausing much uneasiness to her friends, who spared no efforts to discover her whereabouts. The community became excited upon the subject, upon the supposition that she had been abducted by those whose religious communion she had left, and bills were posted about the streets, calling a meeting of outbreak.

President's Message to be placed in the hands of the form for us a vantage ground, from which we can repostmasters at most of the principal points on the gard with calmness, although not with indifference, great mail routes, to be by them given to the various the progress of events. It may fairly be presumed newspaper offices as soon as the telegraph should an- that the business and the position built up by the efnounce the fact of its having been sent in. It would forts and sacrifices of a whole community are not at seem that some such arrangement was contempla- the mercy or liable to be seriously affected by the ted, and even partially carried out in the case of the speculative movements of the anonymous agents of an Inaugural Address, of which copies were in the anonymous firm, whose title of Colby & Smith Northern cities, but not in Baltimore, nor any other seems to be perfectly unknown to the leading Broplace South that we can learn. There would seem kers and Bankers of Wall street, from which they to have been some unfortunate mismanagement, or hail. Of course, we place full faith in the submisunderstanding about the matter.

statement, it appears that the nett amount in the United States Treasury, subject to draft, on the 28th ult., was \$95,715,146 86, of which there was in the Depository at Wilmington, \$4,788 39.

cient officer. The Magistrates then elected Mr. Allmand A. McKoy for the next four years.

Snow fell in Boston and Providence on the er route by way of Wilmington. ath inst, to the depth of 12 inches.

THE CABINET .- Secretary of State, Wm. L. Marrie of Ky .; Secretary of War, Jefferson Davis of Miss.; Secretary of the Navy, James C. I obbin of N. C.; Secretary of the Interior, Rob't McClelland of Mich.; ney General, Caleb Cushing of Mass.

ties of the various stations he has been called to oc- in the estimation of his fellow-citizens.

cupy. His nomination gives general satisfaction. James Guthrie, of Ky., Secretary of the Treasu- ed from the election of Gen. Pierce :- the prestige ry, is a leading lawyer of his own State, and the ac- of mere military achievement as a qualification for knowledged leader of the party there. He is spoken civil office, has been destroyed by the defeat of of, by the press of all parties, as a gentleman of in- General Scott; and the people have learned that domitable energy and untiring industry, and the the country is not dependent upon the noisy and possessor of talents and character of a high order. "prominent" politic ans. Other qualifications than

Of him the Louisville Democrat says : this State, and to his energy, foresight and strong assumption is not necessarily talent nor profession appeals to the masses, we may, without the least exageration, attribute the adoption of the new Democratic constitution and the success of Gov. Powell perhaps, be quite as able and efficient, and patriover the affairs of that State for more than twenty really knew General Pierce one year since, knew him years. Mr. Guthrie is a man of strong mind, great energy of character, and untiring indusrespect must be required from all. The citizen try, and would fill any place that might be asmust realize that upon every sea, and on every soil, signed to him with credit to himself and honor to his country. He has grown up with the West, and is identified both in feeling and interest with the growth and prosperity of the Mississippi ly for American rights. This part of the Address valley. On the great question which recently will strike a responsive chord in the bosom of all agitated the country from one extreme to the other, ing little for himself, and much for his country and Mr. Guthrie is perfectly sound and reliable. He for his principles. Why he has grown upon the clings to the constitution as it is, and demands a people can thus be easily seen, and that he will constrict enforcement of the rights of the Southern tinue to grow may safely be predicted. States within the Union.'

Robert McLelland, of Michigan, Secretary of the Interior, is a native of Pennsylvania, but removed roe doctrine is emphatically re-affirmed. As regards to Michigan in 1833, in which State he has held the bestowal of public offices, the President will re- several high positions, being Governor of the State cognize no claims save those founded upon diligence, until his recent resignation. He has been twice integrity, and capacity; at the same time, that no Governor, Speaker of the House of Representatives, reasonable man will expect the administration to be and several times elected to Congress. Next to so regardless of its responsibilities, and of the obvi- General Cass, he is the most influential man in ous elements of success, as to retain persons known his State, or in that section of the Northwest. He to be under the influence of political hostility, and is a self-made, hard-working man, and perfectly faparty prejudice, in positions which will require, not miliar with the subjects which come under the direction and supervision of the Department of the Inte-The President expresses his determination to carry rior-such as Indian claims, Indian agencies, and James C. Dobbin, of North Carolina, Secretary of

South should be respected and obeyed, not with a the Navy, is too well known in this State, and espereluctance encouraged by abstract opinions, as to cially in this District, to require any remark. He is their propriety, in a different state of society, but well known as a leading member of the Democratic cheerfully, and according to the decisions of the party of North Carolina-the party candidate for Senator before the last Legislature. Mr. Dobbin The address is distinguished by purity of diction, was in Congress some years since, and served with and directness of expression, being perfectly free high praise as Speaker of the Legislature of the State. from all those political common-places, which have His action in the Baltimore Convention contributed gone to swell the dimensions, without increasing largely to the nomination of General Pierce. No the strength of so many State papers of secent more popular appointment could have been made times. It bears the impress of its author through- from this State, where Mr. Dobbin is universally esout, and exhibits a full confidence in the support of teemed as a high minded, worthy and able gentlethe people who have elevated him to the position he man and a sound lawyer. He will bring all his talholds, coupled with an humble dependence upon ents and industry to bear upon the administration of the Navy Department, which, in view of the con-The day was rather unpropitious-the number templated increase and reorganization of that branch assembled in front of the East portico of the Capi- of the public service, affords an ample field for the tol, where the oath of office was administered, and display of administrative ability. Mr. Dobbin is still from which the President delivered his Inaugural a young man, and comparatively little known be-Address, was about twenty thousand persons. The yond the sphere in which he has moved. We pre-Address was delivered from memory, in a clear, dis- dict, that before the expiration of his service, few tinct voice, with an eloquence of delivery, and men will be more widely, or more favorably appre-

James Campbell, of Pennsylvania, the Postmaster frequently interrupted by loud and enthusiastic General, is probably the youngest member of the cheers from the immense assemblage, and when he Cabinet-said not to be more than thirty years of resumed his seat, the air was, for some time, filled age. He is, or was, recently, Attorney General of the State of Pennsylvania, and formerly Judge of one of the Courts in Philadelphia. The position which he attained in his own State, at so early an age, speaks well for his talents and energy .-He is spoken of as discreet, cautious, sagacious, well versed, not only in books, but in a knowledge of room. I enquired if he had Ladies with him-he

Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, Secretary of War, is a gentleman, from education and habits, eminently fitted to discharge the duties of the position which he has been called upon to occupy. A graduate of We regret to learn that the appropriation for West Point, his military knowledge fits him for actthe Cape Fear River, inserted by the Senate in the ing upon all matters before him, while his actual Navy Appropriation Bill, was killed in the House service has given him practical experience, as well on the 3d. On the morning of the 4th, the House as a brilliant reputation. In politics, Mr. Davis is Committee of Conference would not agree to it, and a State Rights Democrat of the strictest sect, and the Senate was forced to recede or lose the bill. So as a statesman, enjoys a reputation . for marked

Caleb Cushing, of Mass., Attorney General, is a Judge of the Supreme Court of that State. As a lawyer, he stands remarkably high. The greatness of his abilities are admitted even by his political op- duct on the part of gentlemen, and suppose they ponents, who are embittered against him, because, having once acted with them, his convictions caused him to unite with the Democratic party.

Every member of the Cabinet is eminently conservative, and of the same school of politics with the President. It will no doubt prove a unit, and give general satisfaction.

Railroad Meeting To-Night.

citizens copposed to religious oppression and impris- subject of a Railroad connection between this place onment for opiniou's sake," to be held on the eve and Fayetteville. Of course, those who take an inning of the 2d inst. The Irish Catholics became ex- terest in these matters will read the article from the cited, and to prevent a riot, the military were order- Newbern News, which we publish to-day. We do ed to be in readiness; the presence upon the ground not attach so very much importance to this matter as of the companies with ball cartridge alone, preven- some of our friends seem to do. We do not believe ted the Catholic Church from being destroyed. By sincerely that any movements, which can be made, the 4th, the excitement had subsided in a great de- will seriously interfere with, or injure this place. We gree, and no fears were entertaiged of any farther have the shortest and best route. We have business and capital already concentrated here. We have busscription to the road from Fayetteville to the Money in the Treasury .- From the Treasurer's Mines; for we have too high an opinion of the Fayetteville gentlemen connected with that enterprise, to be not only "chief cook and bottlewasher, but commanothers. But we think that too much consequence has. by some, been attached to the movements of these T. J. Morisey, Esq., at the last Court, resign- mysterious gentlemen. If a road should be built to ed the office of County Solicitor for the County of Beaufort, what of it? We expect it will be built some Sampson, he having served the County in that ca- time. We have few or no fears for the result; but at pacity nearly eight years, having made a most effi- the same time, we believe that, so far as the Coal Mines are concerned, the construction of any such road will be rendered unnecessary, by the much short-

Daily Journal, 9th inst.

We have had time to receive and note the ey of N. Y.; Secretary of the Treasury, James Guth- expressions of opinion put forth by the leading papers of both parties in regard to the laugural Message of President Pierce, and are pleased to see Postmaster General, James Campbell of Pa.; Attor- that it meets with general-indeed, we might almost say universal and cordial-approbation from Wm. L. Marey, of New York, the Secretary of all sides. Its tone is so national and American-State, requires little comment, and no introduction; so true to all the instincts which point to the conhis career in President Polk's Cabinet is well known servation of the Union and the Constitution, that and remembered, and the ability with which he dis- it finds a response in every heart; and even those charged the responsible duties of Secretary of War who, in the hour of contest, were the most bitter during that important period, affords a sufficient opposers, if not revilers, of the President, are forced parantee that the country may rely with confi- to acknowledge that every act of his, since his unnecessary word or sentence, nor anything inserted dence in his wisdom, experience, and statesmanship. nomination by the Baltimore Convention, has been for display, or the purpose of talking. It is such a His administrative talents are unrivalled, and he has in such good taste, and marked by so much proplain and manly exhibit as might have been, and always proved himself more than equal to the du-

Two most important results have already flow-"sound and fury, signifying nothing," will be "He was and is the leader of the Democracy of sought after. It will begin to be understood that patriotism; but that the man whom office seeks may. -the first Democratic Governor who has presided otic, as he who seeks and demands it. Those who for what the country now acknowledges him to be, but the great majority-those with whom he had not come in contact, did not really know him, for he had not pushed himself into notoriety-he had not sought office. In all cases he rather contented himself journed. with doing, than with merely appearing to do-car-

INCREASE OF OFFICIAL SALARIES -- The Civiland Diplomatic Bill, passed by the late Congress, increased the salaries of the heads of departments, increased expense of living at the seat of government, and the more arduous duties which the extension of our territory and population imposes upou the different Secretaries. We have seen but one symptom of grumbling, in the Baltimore Clipper. Generally, the people and the press seem to recognize the propriety of graduating the rates of official compensation in some just proportion with the way, are deprived of its convenience. living among others occupying a similar social posiion. The heads of departments must, as a matter of public policy, dispense courtesies and hospitalities to the representatives of foreign governments and distinguished strangers, and this must be done atives have been accustomed.

DESTRUCTION OF COTTON BY FIRE AT N. ORLEANS. -The Cotton Press, belonging to Mr. Chas. Genois, and leased by Mr. John Bell, and known as the Alabama Cotton Press, in New Orleans, took fire on Wednesday evening of last week, and cotton to the amount of nearly a million of dollars was consumed.

MESSRS. EDITORS :- I clipped the following paragraphs from a number of a little paper published New York, called "The Evening Mirror," which the Editor had the politeness to send me.

The only part of the misrepresentation I desire to call attention to, is the "trick upon travellers," and they occurred, and leave it to others to judge of the

On board this " Rocking Cradle," we have some 8 or 10 State rooms, recently fitted up for the accommodation of Ladies-or Gentlemen travelling over others, if application is made in due time. For the rooms, there is an extra charge of a dollar, and

The "Nominal Captain" has directed the Stewgentlemen in his absence from the boat.

Some weeks ago. the " coloured gentleman, Samuel," or some other of the waiters, handed me a card. on' which was written-" Mr. Fuller, Editor and Proprietor of the N. Y. Mirror, 4 seats:"-and on handing it in, said, the gentleman wants a State replied that he had not, but there were some two or three young men in company; I asked if he had naid for a room-he said he had not, but wanted

A short time after leaving the wharf at Charleston, some two or three men, dressed like gentlemen, presented themselves at the Captain's Office, and asked for the room, or the key of the room that Mr. Fuller had. I told them that Mr. Fuller's card had and would soon let them know whether or not he could get one. The Steward was near by, and told me that the rooms had all been taken and paid for. So you see Mr. F. did not get the room, and this is

the whole " trick upon travellers." On hearing the Steward say that the rooms were all engaged, one or two of the party appeared very angry, and swore they would whip the Steward before leaving the boat. I was astonished at this conobserved my astonishment, for one of the gang tool me aside and told me he knew the cause of the treatment-that it was a spirit of revenge on the part of the Steward, for he had knocked his hat off in the Streets of Charleston, and supposed the fellow had taken this method of revenging himself. Whether it was Mr. Fuller who had the fracas with the Steward. I cannot say, but it was one of his company, and "birds of a feather flock together."

Now for the Editor and Proprietor of a New York paper to knock, cuff, and insult "the chief cook and Our readers will find in another column the call of bottle-washer" of a steamboat, "and a nigger at the Magistrate of Police for a public meeting upon the that," in the Streets of a City, for no cause whatever, and then to lash the "Nominal Captain, through the columns of his paper, and, with all, to have the impudence to send him a number of his paper, that he might see and feel the castigation, is "trick" a leetle ahead of any that has been played on board this boat for a long time. Oh! Mr. Fuller, for shame !- for shame. Mr. Fuller !

NOMINAL CAPTAIN.

From Charleston to Wilmington, North Carolina, is, to most persons, a purgatory of sea-sickness. Thanks to the to preserve his centre of gravity, I have never yet been called upon to pay the penal tribute to Neptune. But, in such It has been usual upon late occasions, for the iness energy and business connections, and all these a rocking eradle as the Gladuator, with a hundred passengers provoking opportunity for the indulgence of nauseous emo-

> kept calling for whenever he wanted to taste a drop of old brandy, or to wring the withers of the vomiting crowd. Serior to Havana, by all means take the steamer that goes direct from port to part. There is not only less suffering from sea-sickness, but much less danger of shipw eck, to say no-The State Rooms, of which there are but seven or eight.

deceived themselves, or are instrumental in deceiving taken. We were assured we could have them, although the early in the day for three State Rooms, when only two were keys were withheld. After getting on board, and being told by the nominal Captain that such a room had been reserve up steps Mr. Steward with the information that he had let all the rooms to other parties. He could give no reason for his contemptible conduct; and more than all, the nominal Captain gave him no reprimand. Had it not been for a kind-hearted colored gentleman of the name of Samuel, our suferings would have been as terrible as our anger. The "survivors" voted him a long string of good resolutions and pre-sented him a speaking trumpet in the shape of a horn.

At a meeting of the citizens, held at the Court Hou expression of opinion upon the propriety of building a Rail Road from Wilmington to Fayetteville, connecting with the Fayetteville and Western Rail Road. On motion of Wm. C. Howard, Esq., Dr. F. J. Hill was called to the Chair, and T. Burr, Jr., and Donald McRae were appointed Secretaries.

The Chairman explained the object of the meeting in :

few brief remarks, after which the subject was ably discussed by Messrs. R. Strange, R. H. Cowan, H. L. Holmes, F. Hill and O. G. Parsley. Upon motion of H. L. Holmes, Esq., it was

Resolved, That the Chairman appoint a committee of genmen to attend the R. R. meeting at Fayetteville on the 14th inst., to act in concert with the committees appointed by the W. & R. and W. & M. R. R. Companies. Whereupon, R. H. Cowan and H. Nutt, Esqrs., were ar pointed said committee, with the power of appointing subitutes. On motion, the Chairman, (Dr. F. J. Hill,) was added to the committee.

On motion of Dr. F. J. Hill, it was Resolved, That it is the duty of the General Government of the United States to improve the entrance into the Cape the accomplishment of this important work, yet, if this respect we should meet with disappointment, the citiens of the town of Wilmington have the ability, and with the enterprize and liberality to put it forth; and we bledge ourselves to each other that the improvement shall be your home and foreign affairs ande, according to the plans and specifications of the late

On motion of O. G. Parsley, Esq , it was Resolved, That the committee be instructed to confer with the President and Directors of the Cape Fear Navigation company, and urge on them the absolute necessity of furher improving the Navigation between the towns of Wil-

mington and Fayetteville. On motion of R. H. Cowan, Esq., it was Resolved, That it is expedient to make a connexion with the Coal Mines of Moore and Chatham by Rail Road, and that the special object of the committee appointed by this

neeting be to make provision for such connexion. On motion of O. G. Parsley, Esq., it was Resolved. That a standing committee of five citizens of he town of Wilmington be appointed by the Chairman, as his leisure, whose duty it shall be to collect all information elative to the practicability of the improvement of our River and Bar, independent of the action of the General Government, and that they shall call a meeting of the citizens at any time they may think proper. On motion, no other business appearing, the meeting ad ourned.

F. J. HILL, Chairman.

T. Burr, Jr., Secretaries. D. MacRae,

For the Journal. Wilmington and its Approaches.

While the public mind is much occupied with th subject of Internal Improvement, and our own old town occupies so proud a position in the ranks of this spirit of developement, is it not strange that we have so long, and still continue to neglect every avenue that leads into our market place. We are surrounded from six to eight thousand dollars per annum. The by a cordon of ferries and bridges, and, although they change seems to have been required by the greatly are kept up in the rudest manner, the traveller is still exposed to a heavy tax in crossing them, and while a few individuals have these odious monopolies, the public are subjected to these inconveniences A recent favorable opportunity has just passed, when the town might have purchased, at a reduced price, the ferries and causways opposite Wilmington. The Hilton Bridge is down, and that approach to town is rendered useless, and many wealthy and valuable citizens in our neighborhood, dependent upon that high-

Bridge, the tolls over which, for so small a structure, are enormously high, and entirely disproportionate .-And now, when the Charter has nearly expired, would be a favorable time for the County to purchase.

Nor is this the last of the ferry nuisances. The Big Bridge, over the North-East River, exacts another tribute from the luckless traveller, and the industrious in something like the style to which these represent- farmer, who takes his little surplus to market, and ere he reaches home again, his surplus has become a minimus. Our good citizens forget that they are constantly paying, at each of these ferries, a much heavier tax, just for the privilege of crossing them, than for the purchase in fee simple And now, as our County Court is approaching, would be an appropriate occasion to take the whole matter into consideration, and also for the citizens of the town to hold a meeting and to consult as to the propriety and advantage of constructing a Plank Road across the sand hill to the Little Bridge, subscriptions to which could be obtained over a large district of country.

The Atlantic Railroad Going, but not Coming, a

We suppose many of our readers will have learnwill merely make a simple statement of facts, as ed before this reaches them, that there is now a very strong probability, if not an absolute certainty, that the much talked of scheme of opening a communication with the interior of the State, and perof a connection by Railroad, with Beaufort Harbor, with their wives; such have always the preference is about to be consummated. Such from the best fact. We may as well say at once, before giving characterized all the counsels of the early fathers. no room is considered engaged until this extra sum any of the particulars, that the contemplated enter-

to Beaufort before by way of our town.

But to the scheme, what is that? We learn, then, tant advantages, at a great advance, on the original

Fayetteville and Western Railroad Company, to build Its obligations throng the unexplored pathway of a Railroad, commencing almost anywhere, and ter-advancement, and will be limitless as duration. minating at a similar point, and subscribe so largely Hence, a sound and comprehensive policy should Phrenological organ, whatever it may be, that enables one to the stock as to secure the construction of the road. As Favetteville is to be connected by a Railroad with the Coal Fields to the North and West of that town, groanig, recling and retching; making such an ostentatious the main object of the Company, (who are largely display of recently eaten dinners and suppers, with the accompaning compound odor thereof, I could easily imagine to furnish a direct and certain means of putting their of mankind. With the neighboring nations upon measure, tending to strengthen the fraternal feelings of mankind. With the neighboring nations upon measure, tending to strengthen the fraternal feelings of mankind. The little green spittoons, or spewtoons, thoughtfully hung Carolina Coal to the best distant markets, but of supthem so much as to see them consolidate their The little green spittoons, or spewtoons, thoughtuning upon the berths, are about as well calculated to help the plying the steam vessels with that necessary article strength, and pursue the paths of prosperity and hapbrandy, or to wring the withers of the vomiting crowd. Seriously, I advise all travellers to avoid a night of misery on that although it is a bold enterprise, and one of imfacilities for friendly intercourse, the benefits realboard these boats. In going from New York to New Orleans, mense magnitude, it is yet a promising one. We ized will be equal and mutual. Of the complicated must leave the subject for the present but we shall have occasion to revert to it again as the scheme desea-sickness, but much less danger of shipw eck, to say nothing of other consequences. One trick upon travellers," velopes itself. We would merely ask here, is it too late yet to make a move, to secure to ourselves the entirely exempt. Whilst these are confined to the to suppose for a moment that they have been either der of the boat - and a niger at that. A party of us applied As to the importance of of immediate action, see a communication in another column. Newbern News, 5th inst.

WASHINGTON, March 8 .- In the Senate to-day Mr. Clayton defended his course relative to the Bulwer

The members of the Cabinet took the oath of office this morning, and entered upon their duties. Peter G. Washington has been appointed assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

President of the United States, March 4, 1853.

My Countrymen: It is a relief to feel that no peart but my own can know the personale regret sectors for him place, it will be his privilege, and must be his acknowledged right, to stand unabashed even in the presence of princes, with a proud concern but my own can know the personale regret sectors and that he cannot, in legitimes. and bitter sorrow, over which I have been borne to ereigns, and that he cannot, in legitimale pursuit and bitter sorrow, over which I have been borne to creating the sorrow home, that the agent whom he position, so suitable for others, rather than desirable for myself.

ed, for a limited period, to preside over the destinies cal passion is laid upon him with impunity. ed, for a limited period, to preside over the destines of re-of the Republic, fill me with a profound sense of re-must realize that upon every sea and on every soil of the Republic, fill me with a prolound sense of re-sponsibility, but with nothing like shrinking appre- where our enterprise may rightfully seek the proponsibility, but with nothing like shrinking apple the properties. I repair to the post assigned me, not as to tection of our flag, American citizenship is an invidential of the control of hension. I repair to the post assigned me, not as to teeting of the security of American rights, one sought, but in obedience to the unsolicited expression of your will, answerable only for a fearless. And, in this connexion, it can hardly be necessary to faithful and diligent exercise of my best powers. I re-affirm a principle which should now be regarded faithful and diligent exercise of my best powers. I result a fundamental. The rights, security, and repose of ought to be, and am, truly grateful for the rare as fundamental. The rights, security, and repose of manifestation of the nation's confidence; but this, so this Confederacy reject the idea of interference or manifestation of the nation's confidence; but this, so this colonization, on this side of the ocean, by any for far from lightening my obligations, only adds to their colonization, on this side of the ocean, by any for weight. You have summoned me in my weakness: you eign power, beyond present jurisdiction, as utterly must sustain me by your strength. When looking inadmissible for the fulfilment of reasonable requirements, you of the United States to improve the entrance into the Cape to the United States to improve the entrance into the Cape to the United States to improve the entrance into the Cape to the United States to improve the entrance into the Cape to the United States to improve the entrance into the Cape to the United States to improve the entrance into the Cape to the United States to improve the entrance into the Cape to the United States to improve the entrance into the Cape to the United States to improve the entrance into the Cape to the United States to improve the entrance into the Cape to the United States to improve the entrance into the Cape to the United States to improve the entrance into the Cape to the United States to improve the entrance into the Cape to the United States to improve the entrance into the Cape to the United States to improve the entrance into the Cape to the United States to improve the entrance into the Cape to the United States to the Cape to the United States to the Cape to t have occurred, even within the last quarter of a cen- own mind the opinion, entertained and acted upon tury, and the consequent augmentation and complex- by others from the formation of the government i y of duties imposed, in the administration both of that the maintainance of large standing armies in

> the subject of earnest thought and discussion, on eminent degree, by the institution, which has made both sides of the ocean. Less than sixty-three years your army what it is, under the discipline and in ago, the Father of his country made "the" then struction of officers not more distinguished for their recent accession of the important State of North solid attainments, gallantry and devotion to the fund Carolina to the Constitution of the United States," lie service, than for unobtrusive bearing and high one of the subjects of his special congratulation. At moral tone. The army, as organized, must be the that moment, however, when the agitation conse- nucleus, around which, in every time of need, the quent upon the revolutionary struggle had hardly strength of your military power, the sure hulwark subsided, when we were just emerging from the of your defence, -a national militia, -may be reads weakness and embarrassments of the Confederation, ily formed into a well disciplined and efficient or there was an evident consciousness of vigor, equal ganization. And the skill and self-devotion of the to the great mission so wisely and bravely fulfilled navy assure you that you may take the performance by our fathers. It was not a presumptuous assur- of the past as a pledge for the future, and may conance, but a calm faith, springing from a clear view fidently expect that the flag, which has waved its of the sources of power, in a government constitu- untarnished folds over every sea, will still float in ted like ours. It is no paradox to say that, although undiminished honor. But these, like many other comparatively weak, the new-born nation was intrin- subjects, will be appropriately brought, at a future sically strong. Inconsiderable in population and aptime, to the attention of the co-ordinate branches of parent resources, it was upheld by a broad and in- the government, to which I shall always look with telligent comprehension of rights, and an all-perva- profound respect, and with trustful confidence that ding purpose to maintain them, stronger than arma- they will accord to me the aid and support, which I ments. It came from the furnace of the revolution, shall so much need, and which their experience and tempered to the necessities of the times. The thoughts wisdom will readily suggest. of the men of that day were as practical as their sentiments were patriotic. They wasted no portion of their energies upon idle and delusive speculations, but with a firm and fearless step advanced beyond the governmental landmarks, which had hitherto circumscribed the limits of human freedom, and fess that one of your leading hopes is doomed to this planted their standard where it has stood, against appointment, and that my efforts, in a very important dangers, which have threatened from abroad, and internal agitation, which has at times fearfully me- Offices can be properly regarded only in the light of naced at home. They approved themselves equal aids for the accomplishment of these objects; and as to the solution of the great problem, to understand which their minds had been illuminated by the desire for preferment any claim, the public interest dawning lights of the revolution. The object sought imperatively demands that they be considered with was not a thing dreamed of : it was a thing realized. sole reference to the deties to be performed. Gold They had exhibited not only the power to achieve, citizens may well claim the protection of good laws but what all history affirms to be so much more unusual, the capacity to maintain. The oppressed claim for office is what the people of a republic should throughout the world, from that day to the present, never recognize. No reasonable man of any party have turned their eyes hitherward, not to find those will expect the administration to be so regardless of its lights extinguished, or to fear lest they should wane, responsibility, and of the obvious elements of success, but to be constantly cheered by their steady and in- as to retain persons, known to be under the influence creasing radiance.

In this, our country has in my judgment thus far fulfilled its highest duty to suffering humanity. It has spoken, and will continue to speak, not only by its words but by its acts, the language of sympathy, to remember, and no personal wi-hes to consult, in encouragement and hope, to those who earnestly listen to tones which pronounce for the largest rational liberty. But, after all, the most animating encouragement and potent appeal for freedom will be its own history, its trials and its triumphs. I re-eminently, the power of our advocacy reposes in our example: but no example, be it remembered, can be powerful for lasting good, whatever apparent advantages may be gained, which is not based upon eternal principles of rite and justice. Our fathers decided for themselves, both upon the hour to declare and the hour to strike. They were their own judges of the circumstances, under which it became them to pledge to each other "their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor," for the acquisition of the priceless inheritance transmitted to us. The energy, with which that great conflict was opened, and under the guidhaps ultimately with the extreme West, by means ance of a manifest and beneficent Providence, the uncomplaining endurance with which it was prosecuted to its consummation, were only surpassed by the information we are able to obtain, appears to be the wisdom and patriotic spirit of concession, which

One of the most impressive evidences of that wisprise, certainly cuts Newtern off partially, and per- dom is to be found in the fact, that the actual working | tional liberty rests upon a proper distribution of caps may entirely, from any advantages she might of our system has dispelled a degree of solicitude, ard to attend to these rooms, and to let them out to have derived from an extension of the N. C. Railroad which, at the outset, disturbed bold hearts and farreaching intellects. The apprehension of dangers happiness of our people must derend upon a just If this shall be the result, we shall feel sorry for from extended territory, multiplied States, accumulatthose who have labored with might and main, to ed wealth, and augmented population, has proved to have the road extended, and for those who have en- be unfounded. The stars upon your banner have terprise and a disposition to better their condition; become nearly threefold their original number, your but the howl of those who have had the means to densely populated possessions skirt the shores of the accomplish something to treble in value their town | two great oceans, and yet this vast increase of people property, and yet from a dread of an increased tax and territory has not only shown itself compatible of a picayune, have thrown cold water upon every with the harmonious action of the States and the enterprise calculated to effect such an object, and Federal government in their respective constitutional have thus let the Golden opportunity slip, will be spheres, but has afforded an additional guarantee of the strength and integrity of both.

With an experience thus suggestive and cheering, with their right to manage matters strictly domestic that an agent for the firm of Colby & Smith, of Wall the policy of my administration will not be controll-Street, New York, which company we recently no- ed by any timid forebodings of evil from expansion. ticed as having taken nearly the whole stock in the Indeed, it is not to be disguised that our attitude as Fayetteville and Western Railroad designed to con- a nation, and our position on the globe, render the nect that town with the coal mines in Chatham co. acquisition of certain possessions, not within our ju-N. C., returned to Newbern on his way to New York risdiction, eminently important for our protection, if on Thursday evening last, and that the object of his not, in the future, essential for the preservation of visit to Beaufort was to select a proper point for the the rights of commerce and the peace of the world. terminus of a Railroad from Fayetteville to run in Should they be obtained, it will be through no graspnearly a direct line from that town to Beaufort har- ing spirit, but with a view to obvious national interbor. We learn further that the examination of the est and security, and in a manner entirely consistent harbor, &c., was very satisfactory, and that the with the strictest observance of national faith. We agent, acting under full authority from the Compa- have nothing in our history or position to invite agny, selected the point to the westward of Beaufort gression; we have everything to beckon us to the and above Shepard's point, known as White Hall, cultivation of relations of peace and amity with all owned for some time past by Gen. Henry Cutler, nations. Purposes, therefore, at once just and paproprietor of the Washington Hotel in Newbern .- cific, will be significantly marked in the conduct of General Cutle 's place we understand, consisted of our foreign affairs. I intend that my administration about 12,000 acres of land with some improvements. shall leave no blot upon our fair record, and trust I We learn further that the Agent has contracted with may safely give the assurance that no act within General Cutler for the purchase of six-tenths of this the legitimate scope of my constitutional control will place, designing it as the Eastern terminus of the be to erated, on the part of any portion of our citi-Railroad in question. The place was purchased zens, which cannot challenge a ready justification which both illumines our own way and points out which both illumines our own way and points out the single some time since, by General Cutler, at a mere nom-inal price to what its value will be should this eninal price, to what its value will be, should this enterprize be carried into effect, and he has now sold home, or respect abroad, should it cease to be influ- lustre of the whole is dimmed. Do my count enced by the conviction that no apparent advantage can be purchased at a price so dear as that of nacost. The contract is completed, writings drawn, tional wrong or dishonor. It is not your privilege, it? It is with me an earnest and vital belief. as a nation, to speak of a distant past. The striking as the Union has been the source, under Providence, In short there is now little reason to doubt, that incidents of your history, replete with instruction. it is the intention of the company in question to avail and furnishing abundant grounds for hopeful confiitself of the very loose and indefinite powers conferdence, are comprised in a period comparatively brief. red by our Legislature at its last session upon the But if your past is limited, your future is boundless. embrace, not less the distant future than the urgent

the main object of the Company, (who are largely best to be attained by peace, and are entirely consistent with the tranquility and interests of the rest coal into the best harbor in the State. What an opportunity will this offer not only for getting the No. Carolina Coal to the best distant markets, but of supon their routes, North and South, to New York, pincss. If, in the course of their growth, we should Charleston, New Orleans, &c! It cannot be denied, open new channels of trade, and create additional advantages that might accrue from a connexion. nations which gave them existence, and within their with so important an enterprise, as a connexion of legitimate jurisdiction, they cannot affect us, except as they appeal to our sympathies in the cause of human freedom and universal advancement. But the vast interests of commerce are common to all mankind, and the advantages of tr. de and international intercourse must always present a noble field for the moral influence of a great people.

we have a right to expect, and shall under all cir- in a different state of society. but cheerfully. cumstances require, prompt reciprocity. The rights according to the decisions of the tribunal to which belong to us as a nation are which belong to us as a nation are not alone to be their exposition belongs. Such have been, and are regarded, but those which portain to see their exposition belongs. regarded, but those which pertain to every citizen in my convictions, and upon them I shall act. A stranger about 30 years of age fell from the top of the National Monument, Washington, Friday, and was killed; had on a black coat, pantaloons, and the National Monument, whishers and light complete the steamer Black Warrior arginal formulations and the steam was killed; had on a black coat, pantaloons, and check shirt, sandy whiskers, and light complexion. wealth to purchase for him preferment, or title to obscure the light of our prosperity.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF FRANKLIN PIERCE, secure for him place, it will be his privilege, and shall leave behind in the place which I now occupy The circumstances, under which I have been call- will not see that no rude hand of power or tyram The opportunities of observation, furnished by

our country would be not only dangerous, but un-Whether the elements of inherent force in the Re- necessary. They also illustrated the importance. public have kept pace with its unparalleled progres- might well say the absolute necessity, of the military sion in territory, population, and wealth, has been ry science and practical skill fur ished in such an In the administration of domestic affairs, you ex-

nect a devoted integrity in the public service, and an observance of rigid economy in all departments, so marked as never justly to be questioned. If this reasonable expectation be not realized, I frankly conparticular, must result in a humiliating failure occupancy can confer no prerogative, nor importante of political hostility and partisan prejudice, in positions, which will require, not only severe labor, but cordial co-operation. Having no implied engage ments to ratify, no rewards to bestow, no resentments selections for official station, I shall fulfil this difficult and delicate trust, admitting no motive as worthy either of my character or position, which does not contemplate an efficient discharge of duty and the best interests of my country. I acknowledge my ob ligations to the masses of my countrymen, and to then lone. Higher objects than personal aggrandizement gave direction and energy to their exertions in the late canvass, and they shall not be disappointed. They require at my hands diligence, integrity, and capacity wherever there are duties to be performed. Without these qualities in their public servants, more stringent laws, for the prevention or punishment of fraud, negligence and peculation will be vain. With them they will be unneceesary.

But these are not the only points, to which you look for vigilant watchfulness. The dangers of a concentration of all power in the general government of a confederacy so vast as ours, are too obvious to be disregarded. You have a right, therefore toexpect your gents in every department, to regard strictv the limits imposed upon them by the Constitution of the United States. The great scheme of our constitupower between the State and Federal authorities and experience has shown, that the barmony and discrimination between the segarate rights and responsibilities of the States, and your common rights and obligations under the general government. And eere, in my opinion, are the considerations, which should form the true basis of future concord in regard to the questions, which have most seriously disturbed public tranquility. If the Federal government will confine itself to the exercise of powers clearly granted by the Constitution, it can hardly happen that its action upon any question should endanger the institutions of the States, or interfere according to the will of their own people. In expressing briefly my views upon an important

subject, which has recently agitated the nation to

almost a fearful degree, I am moved by no other im

pulse than a most earnest desire for the perpetuation

of that Union, which has made us what we are -

showering upon us blessings, and conferring a power and influence, which our fathers could hardly have anticipated, even with their most sanguing hopes directed to a far-off future. The sentiments I now announce were not unknown before the expression of the voice which called me here. My own position upon this subject was clear and unequivo cal, upon the record of my words and my acts, and it is only recurred to at this time because silence might, perhaps, be misconstrued. With the Union, my best and dearest earthly hopes are entwined. Without it, what are we, individually or collectively? What becomes of the noblest field ever opened for the advancement of our race, in religion in gov; adorns mankind? From that radiant constellation, need any assurance that such a catastrophe is not of our prosperity to this time, so it is the surest pledge of a continuance of the blessings we have enjoyed, and which we are sacredly bound to transmit undiminished to our children. The field of calm and free discussion in our country is open and will always be so, but it never has been and never can be traversed for good in a spirit of sectionalism and uncharitableness. The founders of the Republic lie dealt with things as they were presented to them, in a spirit of self-sacrificing patriotism, and as time has proved, with a comprehensive wisdow which it will always be safe for us to cansult. Erer government, whether the offspring of feren ambition or of morbid enthusiasm, calculated to dissolve the bonds of law and affection which unite us, I shall interpose a and stern resistance. I believe that invelontary servitude, as it exists in different States of this confederacy, is recognized by the Constitution. I believe that it stands like any other admitted right, and that the States where it exists are entitled to efficient remedies to enforce the constitutional provisions. hold that the laws of 1850, commonly called the compromise measures," are strictly constitutional and to be unbesitatingly carried into effect. I believe

that the constituted authorities of this republic are bound to regard the rights of the South in this respect, as they would view any other legal and constitution tional right, and that the laws to enforce them should be respected and obeyed, not with a reluctance en With these views firmly and honestly carried out, be respected and obeyed, not with a reluction beautiful to the respected and obeyed, not with a reluction beautiful to the respected and obeyed, not with a reluction beautiful to the respected and obeyed, not with a reluction beautiful to the respected and obeyed, not with a reluction beautiful to the respected and obeyed, not with a reluction beautiful to the respected and obeyed, not with a reluction beautiful to the respected and obeyed, not with a reluction beautiful to the respected and obeyed, not with a reluction beautiful to the respect to the respe